

AZ0110094

NPDES Permit No.

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water  
Act, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"),

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Shiprock Agency  
P.O. Box 966  
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420

is authorized to discharge treated wastewater from a  
lagoon treatment facility for the Teec Nos Pos Boarding  
School through Discharge Outfall Number 001 located at

Latitude: 36° 56' 44"N  
Longitude: 109° 06' 17"W

to receiving waters named Todastoni Wash, a tributary to  
the San Juan River, in accordance with the effluent  
limitations, monitoring requirements, and in the attached 14  
pages of EPA Region 9 "Standard Federal NPDES Permit Conditions,"  
dated May 10, 1990.

This permit shall become effective on \_\_\_\_\_.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall  
expire at midnight, \_\_\_\_\_.

Signed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

For the Regional Administrator

Alexis Strauss, Director  
Water Division

EPA, Region 9

## SECTION A. EFFLUENT LIMITATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Based upon the design capacity of 0.08 MGD, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall Serial Number 001 treated domestic wastewater.

1. The influent shall be sampled prior to it entering the lagoons. The effluent shall be sampled after final treatment prior to discharge to the San Juan River.
2. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

Effluent Parameter	Units	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Frequency
Flow	MGD	--	--	--	Once/Discharge	Recorder
BOD <sub>5</sub> <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	30	45	--	Once/Discharge	Composite
	kg/day	9.0	13.5	--	Once/Discharge	Composite
TSS <sup>2</sup>	mg/l	30	45	--	Once/Discharge	Composite
	kg/day	9.0	13.5	--	Once/Discharge	Composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	#/100 ml	200 <sup>3</sup>	--	400 <sup>4</sup>	Once/Discharge	Discrete
TRC <sup>5</sup>	ug/l	--	--	11.0	Once/Discharge	Discrete
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>6</sup>	mg/l	--	--	--	Once/Discharge	Discrete
TDS <sup>7</sup>	mg/l	--	--	--	Once/Discharge	Discrete
pH	std. units	between 6.5 to 9.0			Once/Discharge	Discrete
Temp <sup>8</sup>	deg F	--	--	--	Once/Discharge	Discrete

### NOTES :

1. Both the influent and effluent shall be monitored and reported.
2. For both BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS, the arithmetic mean of the values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.
3. Geometric mean of samples collected during the calendar month.
4. Single sample maximum,
5. The permittee shall chlorinate the effluent before discharge. Total Residual Chlorine shall also be measured once/month at the outfall and reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports, along with an estimate of the natural flow of the stream.
6. No limit set at this time but permittee must monitor once/quarter. Should the results of the first four quarters of tests reveal levels below EPA's National Water Quality Criteria for

ammonia, the monitoring frequency will be decreased to once/year. See Section C below.

7. No limit set at this time but permittee must monitor once/quarter. See Section C below. Should results of the first four quarters of test reveal elevated TDS levels, the permit may be reopened to impose water quality-based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits. A report will also be required to identify the sources of salts and alternative means of control. Salinity (TDS) is determined by the "calculation method" (sum of constituents) as described in the latest edition of "Techniques of Water Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey-Methods for Collection and Analysis of Water Samples for Dissolved Minerals and Gases."
8. Temperature measurements shall be taken concurrently with measurements for ammonia.

## **SECTION B. GENERAL DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

All Waters of the Navajo Nation shall be free from pollutants in amounts or combinations that, for any duration:

1. Cause injury to, are toxic to, or otherwise adversely affect human health, public safety, or public welfare.
2. Cause injury to, are toxic to, or otherwise adversely affect the habitation, growth, or propagation of indigenous aquatic plant and animal communities or any member of these communities; of any desirable non-indigenous member of these communities; of waterfowl accessing the water body; or otherwise adversely affect the physical, chemical, or biological conditions on which these communities and their members depend.
3. Settle to form bottom deposits, including sediments, precipitates and organic materials, that cause injury to, are toxic to, or otherwise adversely affect the habitation, growth, or propagation of indigenous aquatic plant and animal communities or any member of these communities; of any desirable non-indigenous member of these communities; of waterfowl accessing the water body; or otherwise adversely affect the physical, chemical, or biological conditions on which these communities and their members depend.
4. Cause physical, chemical, or biological conditions that promote the habitation, growth or propagation of undesirable, non-indigenous species of plant or animal life in the water body.
5. Cause solids, oil, grease, foam, scum, or any other form of objectionable floating debris on the surface of the water body; may cause a film or iridescent appearance on the surface of the water body; or that may cause a deposit on a shoreline, on a bank, or on aquatic vegetation.
6. Cause objectionable odor in the area of the water body.
7. Cause objectionable taste, odor, color, or turbidity in the water body.

8. Cause objectionable taste in edible plant and animal life, including waterfowl, that reside in, on, or adjacent to the water body.

#### **SECTION C. PERMIT REOPENER**

Should any of the monitoring indicate that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to excursions above water quality criteria, the permit may be reopened for the imposition of water quality-based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits. Also, this permit may be modified, in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR Parts 122.44 and 124.14, to include appropriate conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity

based on newly available information, or to implement any EPA-approved new Tribal water quality standards.

#### **SECTION D. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS**

1. The permittee shall submit a report 60 days prior to disposal of biosolids. The report shall include:
  - a. A map showing biosolids handling facilities (e.g., digester, lagoons, drying beds, incinerators.)
  - b. The quantity of biosolids produced.
  - c. The treatment applied to biosolids including process parameters. For example, if the biosolids is digested, report the average temperature and retention time of the digester. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration. Also report dewatering methods and percent solids of final reports.
  - d. Disposal methods (e.g., 50% to landfill, 40% land applied, 10% sold as commercial product.) Report the names and locations of all facilities receiving biosolids.
  - e. If biosolids is to be land-applied, analyses shall be submitted for Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Zinc, and Selenium expressed in mg/kg dry biosolids.
2. This permittee shall comply with all standards for biosolids use and disposal established under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, including for existing standards under 40 CFR Parts 257, 258 and 503.

#### **SECTION E. REPORTING AND REPORTING**

1. For effluent analyses, the permittee shall utilize an EPA-approved analytical method with a Method Detection Limit (MDL) that is lower than the effluent limitations (or lower than applicable water quality criteria if monitoring is required but no effluent limitations have been established.) MDL is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by the specific laboratory method listed in 40 CFR Part 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR Part 136, Appendix B.
2. If all published MDLs are higher than the effluent limitations (or applicable criteria concentrations), the permittee shall utilize the EPA-approved analytical method with the lowest published MDL.
3. Monitoring results obtained during the previous three(3) months shall be summarized for each month and submitted on forms to be supplied by the EPA Regional Administrator, to the extent that the information reported may be entered on the forms. The results of all monitoring required by this permit shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of the permit. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flow shall be reported in terms of the average flow over that 30 day period. These reports are due January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28 of each year. Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator and the Navajo Nation at the following addresses:

Regional Administrator  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IX, Attn: WTR-7  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Navajo Nation EPA  
NPDES Program  
P.O. Box 339  
Window Rock, AZ 86515

#### **SECTION F. INSPECTION AND ENTRY**

The permittee shall allow representatives of the Navajo Nation to accompany the Regional Administrator, or an authorized representative or in lieu of the Regional Administrator, on inspections performed under authority of Section 10 Inspection and Entry of the EPA, Region 9, "Standard Federal Permit Conditions."

#### **SECTION G. DEFINITIONS**

The following definitions shall apply unless otherwise specified in this permit:

1. "Discrete sample" means any individual sample collected in than 15 minutes.
2. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in terms of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the sampling day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the sampling day. "Daily discharge" determination of concentration made using a composite sample shall be the concentration of the composite sample. When grab samples are used, the "daily discharge" determination of concentration shall be the arithmetic average (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that sampling day.
3. "Daily maximum" discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge" during the calendar month.
4. "Daily average" discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
5. A "composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than 4 individual measurements taken at equal intervals for one hour or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. A composite sample means, for than flow rate measurement, a combination of 4 hour(s) or for the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. The sampling period shall coincide with the period of maximum discharge flow.